The sun.

SPAIN APPEALS.

How Will Anglo-American Union Suit Europe?

WILL THE POWERS SUBMIT?

And Will They Tolerate Our Doings in the Philippines?

Spain Proposes to Find Out-She Will Ask the Powers How They Totak an Angle-Ameri can Alliance Will Affect Burepe's Interests-Pourparlars Opened with Germany on the Subject of the Philippines-Spanish Papers Say the Day an Alliance Is Made All Europe Will Go to War with England and the United States-The Paris Matta Thinks Chamberlain's Speech Has Brought War Between France and England Within Sight.

Special Cable Despatches to Tun Sus. MADRIB. May 15 .- The speech made by Mr. Joseph Chambertain, the British Colonial Secretary, at Birmingham on Felday night, has produced very upfavorable comment here. His references to Spain have created a bad impression. Prime Minister Sagasta and Senor Gullon, Minister of Foreign Affairs, held a conference on the subject to-day, after which Senor Saganta

"If we had said what Mr. Chamberlain said Europe would have regarded us as reckless."

Both the Prime Minister and Senor Gullon believe the speech indicates that a way is being paved for an Anglo-American alliance.

R is believed that the Cabinet will consider Mr. Chamberlain's speech, and will afterward invite the European powers to express their ominion on the probable effect of an Anglo-American alliance on Europe's interests. It is said that pourparlers on the subject have already been started.

The Liberal says that Spain is not frighttned by the threat of an Angle-American alliance. The day the agreement is signed will be the date of a general confingration, and Bermany and Russia with their allies will face Breat Britain and the United States. The outbreak will involve India, Africa and Manchurie.

The Imparcial contrasts the speech of Mr. Chamberlain with the action of the crew of the French warehin Admiral Rigault de Genouilly in cheering for Spain after the bombardment of San Juan, which, it holds, indicates a coming war against the Anglo-Sazon race. It declares that Europe cannot witness the destruction of Spain, and says that pourpurers have already been entered upon with Germany regarding the Philippine Islands.

LONDON, May 15 .- A despatch to the Bally Mail from Madrid says that the question of alliances is now a prominent one. The central owers favor any attempt to lower British prestige, and in the event of a war they will be found ranged with the Latin nations. It is admitted that future events largely depend upon Russia, which at present gives the word to Eurepe.

The Daily Graphic says that Continental critics will read a great deal in Mr. Chamberlain's speech which it does not contain. "Ever since the days of Canning," it adds, "it has been the pelicy of Great Britain to cultivate closer relations with the United States. Though we have not been, as a rule, met in a corresponding spirit, hope has never deserted us,"

The Daily News say: "An entente cordiale is a thing that grows rather than one that is made. Mr. Chamberlain is guilty of jingoism in figuring an Anglo-American alliance as au engine for aggressive, threatening action." The Chronicle declares that the Anglo-Ameri-

can entents bids fair to become immediately a factor in the world's affairs as powerful as the Franco-Russian entents in its early days, where there was a moral treaty only. It adds: "When the former becomes a real bond its mighty power will be used for less selfish ends than have resulted hitherto from the treaty of Cronstadt."

The Standard says: "We are gratified to see that THE SUN and other American papers cordially welcome Mr. Chamberlain's emphatic language; but now that the subject is being universally discussed it seems desirable, even necessary, that our Ministers should go a little further, and take the British public fully into their confidence."

The articles in the London press this morning are mostly running commentaries on the opinions of the press of Europe and America regarding Mr. Chamberlain's speech.

The Times thinks that "Mr. Chamberlain will accept foreign rebukes with equanimity and find compensation in the reception given his words by our kinsfolk across the sea."

The manner in which the Times regards the recent and present momentous changes in the political situation of the world, which Mr. Chamberlain's speech focussed so effectively for discussion, is shown by its printing five columns of comments by foreign covrespondents.

The Times declares that "the nation is awaken ing to the consequences of the changes introduced into the politics of the world by the formation of great groups of European allies.

"It is most expedient that the nation should awake to them, as to the development of other new factors in the balance of power, such as the rise of Japan.

"It is highly desirable that men in high positions put matters of this kind plainly before the nation so as to educate its judgment on the great problems which it must ultimately decide.

"Should adequate and mature consideration lead us to the conclusion that such a departure to advisable we shall make it with the fullest

consciousness of its significance to others as well as to ourselves.

"When the question of concessions comes to be debated in connection with a review of the general balance of advantages to either side we are not satisfied that they will have to be made

"After all, the British fleet, a chain of coaling stations encircling the globe, and command of the seas will be considerable assets on our side of the account."

BRHLIN, May 15 .- The Government is reserving its opinion of the speech made on Friday by Mr. Chamberlain, the British Secretary of State for the Colonies. The semi-official papers generally make no comment beyond expressing surprise that a Minister should have spoken so

The Cologne Gazette praises the speech without reserve. It says it is a model of political eloquence, and congratulates Mr. Chamberlain as a practical statesman of modern views who has addressed the British nation with Bismarckian bluntness.

Panus, May 15 .- The Journal des Debats publishes an alarmist article in which it accuses Mr. Chamberlain of the design of suddenly at tacking and destroying the French fleet, and afterward dealing with Russia, which would then derive no benefit from her French alliance. The Matin says it believes that the speech has brought a war between England and France within measurable limits.

RIGID CABLE CENSORSHIP HERE. Nothing Allowed to Go Abread About the Movements of Our Warships or Troops.

The Government is making unusual efforts to prevent news of the movements of the erican fleets or army from reaching Spain. and the censorship over cable lines in this city is general. Gen. Greely, Chief Signal Officer, has issued orders to hold up all messages containing information which might be of value to Spain, no matter to what point they are di-

A tour of the cable and telegraph offices last night showed that the managers, receiving clerks, and chief operators are on the alert to hold up any suspicious messages. Though no censorship of the telegraph lines has been announced, one is practically in force by the good will of the companies, and attempts to evade the cable censorship by sending messages by land wire to Montreal or Halifax to be forwarded to London or Spanish points are likely to

"Anything in relation to the movements of the army or fleets is strictly prohibited from going out of the country," said the chief operator at the Commercial Cable Company's office in Broad street. "Spain has heretofore known as much about the movements of our ships as we have ourselves and the Government has determined to stop this. The Government does not want to interfere in our business any more than necessary, but we desire to co-operate with the officials in this censorship. We handle no code messages or messages in a foreign language unless we know the sender and have perfect confidence in his patriotism, iGen. Greely himself says that it is necessary to rely somewhat upon the patriotism of American in a case like this, and no loyal American would send out information under the guise of a busi-

ness despatch that would sid the enemy." Night Manager Todd of the Postal Telegraph Company refused to discuss the censorship question, but plainly intimated that any despatches over those lines relating to war matters were under scrutiny.

"I have received no positive orders," said the receiving clerk at the Western Union office. "but we have a general understanding that any messages giving information about army or navy business which might reach the other side are to be held up."

At the Western Union Cable office the orders are to hold any messages conveying informa-tion about the movements of the United States troops or flects. The system in this office tempt to evade the censo alk any ship by sending a message over the telegraph Hnes to Montreal to be forwarded to London or Madrid. Every message originating in the United States is sent back to the New York office to be forwarded.

When it was suggested that a message might be sent to Niagara Falls, carried across the border by messenger and then forwarded from Montreal or Hailfax, the night manager of the Western Union Cable said this could be done providing the message first got through the telegraph offices here.

"We appreciate," he said, "that there may be ways to get around the censorship, but if information does get out it will not be from any lack of care or watchfulness in the offices here. At the Anglo-American and the French Telegraphic Cable companies the orders are the

CENSORSHIP DOESN'T STOP POLO. In Canada He Gets Messages from the United States and Cables Thence to Madrid

MONTREAL, May 15 .- Senor Polo y Barnabé former Spanish Minister to the United States. was kept busy to-day in receiving messages from different points in the States, and later he forwarded long copher despatches to Madrid. There is no doubt that the Minister is being thoroughly informed by means of spies of the layest moves in the States, and that he is keeping the Madrid authorities informed from this

boint.

Señor Polo to-night denied the report sent out by the Associated Press of the cutting of the Havana cable, and said he had received a cable message direct from Gen. Blanco this afternoon. The nature of its contents he would not divulge, but his admission shows that he is in constant communication with Blanco. Montreal is thus helm made a convenient point for inthus being made a convenient point for in

SHOTS EXCHANGED REFORE HAVANA Spanish Gunboats Run Out and Back-Excu sion Tugs See the Fun-Two Versions.

Special Cable Desputch to THE SUR. Madrid, May 15.—The Imparcial says it has received the following despatch, sent from Havana on Friday afternoon: "This afternoon the gunboats Condé de Vens-

dito and Nueva España left the harbor at full

dito and Nueva España left the harbor at full speed and approached the American blockading squadron, consisting of two cruisers and five auxiliaries, which were far offshore.

"The ginboats fired twenty and the American vessels eight shots, after which the latter withdrew, some of them being apparently damaged. Three tugs laden with spectators followed the gunboats, and gave them an ovation when they drove the enemy aw#s."

KEY WEST, May 15.—The Mayflower, Vicksburg, Annapolis, Wasp, Tecumseh, and Oscolahad an adventure on Saturday off Havana with a couple of Spanish vessels which surprised them by running out of the harbor at full speed and headed east.

and headed east.

The blockading squadron, which was ten miles out, made in after them and opened a brisk fire. The Spanish vessels ran about five miles close in shore, and then turned about and went back, returning an ineffective fire, their shells falling about.

returning an ineffective fire, their shells falling short.

When the chase had led the blockading vessels back to the harbor and they had come within five miles of Morro Caatle. Santa Clara battery opened on them with its big guns.

The practice was bad and none of our ships was nit, but they had no business to keep them within range, and promptly withdrew after sending a few more shells at the Spanish ships.

The latter ran back into the harbor without apparent damage. Many small craft were aftest just inside the entrance of the harbor, full of spectators of the afteranon's amusement.

The American blockaders were puzzled to know what the manceuvre meant, but suspect some design on the part of Gen. Bianco to make it appear that in the bissence of the American armored vessels the blockade is not effective at Hayana.

HE CAPTURES A REVENUE BOAT THAT CAME INTO MANILA.

The Spanish Vessel Hadn't Heard of Any Way -Spain Says She Will Grant "Suitable Reforms" to the Philippines - Hong Rong Cable to Mantin Not Likely to He Repaired Just Wet-Plenty of Volunteers for the Span ish Philippine Expedition-Admiral Camar ara Summoned to Madrid to Report Mov Many Warships He Mas Rendy to Go to Manile by Way of the Sues Canal.

Special Cable Despatches to Tax Bun.

Hong Kong, May 15-4:30 P. M.-The Ameri can despatch boat Hugh McCulloch, attached to Admiral Dewey's squadron, arrived here this afternoon bringing despatches from Manila. She reports that there has been no change in

the situation there. Food is getting scarcer in the city and famine prices are prevailing. She also seports that a Spanish revenue cruiser en tered the harber of Manila and was captured. The Spaniard had been cruising around the

southern islands for sixteen months and did not

know that war had been declared. The cable between this place and Manila is not likely to be repaired for some time, owing to the fact that the cable company and the Ameri can Government cannot agree upon the terms

under which the cable shall be worked.

Advices received here from Manila are to th effect that the rebels applied to Admiral Dewey for his permission to make an attack on the city. He answered in the affirmative, butwtipulated that no excesses were to be committed The rebels then pleaded that they had no arms except machetes, intimating that the American commander should supply the deficiency.

The Admiral told the rebels that they could help themselves from the stores of arms and ammunition in the arsens at Cavità. Whether or not they did so is not reported, but no attack was made on the city.

Five thousand Spanish troops are guarding the road between Cavité and Manila.

The rumors of a massacre of Americans as Manila are unfounded. Food is so scarce in the city that many people are easing horseffigh The despatches brought by the McCulloch say that when Admiral Dewey learned of his promo-

tion he hoisted his flag amid the usual salutes. Consul Williams landed at Cavité last week after the Spanish garrison had evacuated the place. The insurgents, who had hastened to cocupy the town, greeted him with enthusiasm. He was followed through the streets by a crowd numbering 2,000 persons, all shouting "Viva los Americanos!'

It is evident that Manila can only be reduced by bombardment and famine. There is no sign of capitulation.

Refugees here say that the blockade is causing a very serious condition of affairs. The Spanish inhabitants fear that a hombardment may begin at any moment, and many of them have sought refuge in the suburbs, taking their furniture and other property with them. Many British and German families have followed their example.

The business buildings in the city are covered with flags of various nationalities, the British predominating. These flags are displayed chiefly with the view to distinguish foreigners from Spaniards should the insurgents capture the

The Spaniards are convinced that a British merchant steamer piloted the American squadthe United States published in English papers here, and in other cities of the East, have emblttered the hatred felt for the British. Since the different nations have sent warships

Aguinaldo, the ex-leader of the insurgents in

to Manila the position of the foreigners there is

the Philippines, is now in Hoog Kong. He is negotiating with President McKinley, and it is believed that he is seeking to arrange for a future government of the islands by a native administration under an American protect@ate. There is a great deal of discussion among the

various rebel factions. Some are negotiating with the Americans ambothers with the Spanards. It is uncertain whether Aquinaldo has influence enough to reconcile them to a common

Admiral Dewey is refuctant to bombard the city, as he does not possess sufficient force to prevent the disorders that would follow, as was the case in the bombardment of Alexandria. The opinion of the whites in the East is that he is acting with wisdom and humanity, since the fall of Manila would be the signal for the overthrow of the present regime and the outbreak of anarchy throughout the islands.

The English here mostly favor a joint admin istration of the Philippines by the United States and Great Britain, as it is considered that the natives are absolutely incapable of conducting government without a strong guiding hand. It is said that Admiral Dewey has shipped 1,200 tons of coal from the J. B. Troop, 1,000 tons from the Honolulu, and 800 tons from the Austria, all British ships.

SINGAPORE, May 15.-The steamer Gulf of Mataban, which arrived here yesterday from Manila, via Cebu, brought the information that a white-painted cruiser, probably French or Russian, has been making a systematic examination of the harbor at Labuan, on the north coast of Borneo.

LONDON, May 15 .- A special despatch from Madrid to the Daily Mail says that the Government has authorized the Captain-General of the Philippine Islands to grant suitable reforms compatible with Spanish sovereignty.

It was thought that it would be necessary to draw lots to secure soldiers for sewice in the Philippines, but it is known now that this course is needless, an ample number of men having volunteered. Madrid, May 15 .- It is learned that the

Cabinet to-day discussed the question of sending an expedition to the Philippine Islands for the purpose of ousting Admiral Dewey. It was agreed to summon Admiral Osmarars, commanding the Cadiz squadron, to Madrid to inform the Government what vessels he has ready to pass through the Sucz Canal. The expedition will start at the earliest possible molment. The twoops who any destined

DEWEY'S LATEST PRIZE. to take part in the expedition are everywhere SAMPSON SEEKING BATTLE.

Panis, May 15 .- The Figure publishes a despatch from Hong Kong saying that Admiral Dewey remains at Manila, where he is blockading the city, which is swifering from want of provisions. Meat is selling there at \$1.50 per

MESSAGES FROM ADMIRAL DEWST.

Me Says Maetla May Soon Surrender—Bebob Hemming In the City by Land.

WASHINGTON, May 15.-Interesting news from Admiral Dewey was received at the Navy Department this evening. Earlier in the day a cable message thanking the President for his promotion had come, and this was followed by another which Secretary Long gave to the press. The second despatch follows:

CAVITÉ, May 13, via Hong Kong, May 15 .- 'I am maintaining a strict blockade. I have reason to believe that the rebels are hemming in the city by land, but they have made no demonswations. There is a searcity of previsions in Manila. It is probable that the Spanish Governor will be obliged to surrender soon. I can take Manila at any moment. The climate is hot and moist. On May 12 I captured the gunboat Callao, which was attempting to run the blockade. She has plenty of soal. One British, one French, two German and one Japanese war essels are here observing.

The gunboat captured by Admiral Dewey is probably the Callac, and not the Callac, the name gives in his despatch. There is no Callac In the Spanish Navy, The Callac is a small steel ressel, built at Canacao in 1887-88. She is a sister of the Paragua, destroyed by Dewey on May 1. She displaces 137 tons and is capable of 16 knots speed. Her armament consists of two quick-firing guns.

In his cablegram expressing his pleasure and gratification at his premotion, Admiral Dewey complimented his chief of staff and the commanders of all the vessels on their splendid work in the engagements at Manila.

DEWEY EXPEDITION DELAYED.

barleaton Haun't Sailed Wet and City of Peking Will He Kept Back. San Francisco, Cal., May 15 .- All seems to be in a chaotic state regarding the Dewey relief expedition, and it is not certain when any of the ships will get away. Although the City of Peking was ordered to sail to-morrow, it will be impostfble for her to get away.

She cannot go before Thursday or Friday, fer her supplies are not here, and after they arrive it will take some time to load the ship. The troops are ready for the Peking, for she will take regulars and there are 1,000 of them at the Presidio prepared to start at an hour's notice. The Government has not chartered the steamer Conemaugh as reported, neither has the charter

of the Ohio yet been made fully. The Australia at the Pacific street wharf is ready to be turned over to the Government, but she is neither coaled nor provisioned. The Charleston, which was unable to sail when ordered to do so, is still at Mare Island, and to-day the date of her departure was un-certain still. Though the neval and army offi-

ers of this station have done everything in their power to rush the Dewey relief expedition the troops and transports seem to be as difficult to get under way as a Klondike boom fleet. The officers of the First Regiment at the Presidio allege that news has been received that the segiment will leave so-morrow evening on the Peking. But the Peking is not meady to go out. The Government may have a plan whereby it may be able to send her away at the time designated, however. As

the Government has not chartered the Conemaugh and Ohio, it would seem that the first Philippine expedition will not consist of more than 4,000 or \$,000 men, and that the second will not leave for two or three weeks. Major-Gen. Merritt will not be here to be arranged under his supervision. The steamer China is said to have been chaptered to serve as one of the transports for the second expedition, and she is not due here from the Oriens until the latter part of the

month. Gen. Otis will not arrive here until Tuesday morning, so it is certain that no expedition will sail before that time, as he is to command the first detachment. After he arrives here there is much to be done to getthings in There are now 2,800 troops at the Presidio, nd as there are 12,000 to be mobilized here for

the Philippines it probably means sen days or wo weeks before the preparations for the expe dition are completed. The First Battalion of Washington State vol-

unteers arrived last evening on the steamer senator. The battallon is made up of companies A. B. D and E. fifteen officers and 322 men. The battalion, which is commanded by Col. W. J. File of Tacoma, is composed of a line let of soldiers.

As usual, there were no arrangements made to quarter the troops, and the Pacific Coast Steamship Company allowed them to stay on buard the steamer last night. At about 11:30 o'clock the battalion moved out to the Presidia. Nearly 3,000 troops from Minnesota, Colorado, Utah, and Oregon will arrive, probably on Wednesday or Thursday next.

The Thirteenth Infantry Regiment of Minnesota will leave St. Paul on Monday for San Francisco. The regiment comprises 1,080 men and officers. The troops from Colonado comprise a complete regiment, numbering ever 1,000 mon and officers. They are expected to leave Denver to-day. A battalion from Utah mumbering several hundred officers and will leave Salt Lake City and Ogden to-morrow evening and will arrive here about the same time as the Denverregiment. From Portland another special trainload of troops will reach the city early on Wednesday morning. Capt. H. Fertson of Company R. regulars, is ill of typhoid at the Presidio and is not expected to live.

A HARBOR CABLE CUT. Communication Between Sandy Hook and Fort

The cable connecting Fort Hamilton wish Sandy Hook was found yesterday morning to have been cut. Major Ramsey, in command at Fort Hamilton, sent three of his men to repair the break, which was found to be in the main channel off Romer Shoals. The cable was again in working order at 2:30 c'cleck yesterday af-

Major Ramsey said the cable was undoubtedly cut by some vessel dragging its anchor. Dewcyville is the New Yown's Name. TOPEKA, Kan., May 15 .- Deweyville, a new

first to be named in honor of the hero of Manila. A real estate boom is in progress. Now Orleans Still at Newport News. NEWPORT NEWS, Va., May 15 .- The New Orleans is still anchosed off Fort Monroe, the vessel not even having changed her anchorage

town in Clay county, Kan., just laid ont,

since yesterday. For detailed information concerning babtleships cruisers, monitors torpedo boats, with internal and external views, see "Scheatific American Special Ravy Supplements" 90 Septs Biustrations, males of statistics, and column and of Cuba. Price, 35 cents; all newsetands. Hum 2 Co., 361 Broadway, N. T.—456.

MOVEMENTS TO TREVEST THE ENE-MY FROM REACHING HAVANA.

The Spanish Squadren is Still Off Curacao Coaling-Sampson's Squadron Can Reach the Windward Passage Early To-Day, Where He May Walt for the Enemy, and Schley's Ships Will He Off the Cuban Coast Te-Aight.

WASHINGTON, May 15,-According to the

atest official information received here the Cape Verde squadron of the enemy is still at Curação, Holland's little island possession near the Venezuela coast. The Administration has ascertained that the Spanish ships were unable to soal at Fort de France, Martinique, where they were met By colliers, and proceeded to Curação for the purpose. Coaling from lighters at sea is a difficult and tedions process, which cannot be accomplished with nearly so much satisfaction as coming at a wharf or in a sheltered harber, where the roll of the sea is not meat. The sea off Curação la very smooth, and a such better opportunity is afforded there to take on fuel than at Fort de France. It is believed by naval officers that the squadron will not enter the harbor of the Dutch port, because the channel is narrow and great care must be taken by vessels in proceeding. The selection of the place was undoubtedly largely determined by the safety it afforded from Admiral Sampson's squadron while the coaling process was going on. In proceeding to Curação the enemy did not lose such a great distance as might be supposed, as the island lies more to the westward than to the south of Martinique.

The greatest gratification is felt in Administration circles over the fact that the Cape Verde squadren is so far away from the Cuban coast. Naval officers contend that Spain has thrown away the strategical advantage held when her skips left Martinique on Wednesday last, before this Government knew of their whoreabouts. Admiral Sampson could not have reached Cuba before the enemy got there, and Commodore Schley's flying squadron would have been equally tardy. Now, however, Admiral Sampson will be able to head off the enemy, and Commodore Schley will have plenty time to join the bleckading force under Commodore Watson before the Cape Verde squadron can appear on

Admiral Sampson has heard from the Navy Department by this time about the position of his opponent. He was off Puerto Plata, San comingo, yesterday, as stated in THE SUE this morning, having sent one of his vessels ahead to get despatches from Washington at some cable station. Whether this information about the Spanish fleet will coase any change in Admiral Sampson's course cannot be learned, but naval officers think it will. Their beliaf is that he will take station in the Windward Passage until Commodore Schley reaches Cuba, and then start to the south coast of the island in the hope of meeting the enemy. The Spanish Admiral has learned at Ouração, e course, that Admiral Sampson withdrew his ships from Porto Rico. Everybody here hopes that he will be instructed to proceed to San Juan, his probable original destination. Ad miral Sampsen played havor with the forts defending the Porto Rico capital, and if Admiral Cervers seeks that harbor he will have to de pend almost entirely on the guns of his own ships, and will not have the assistance of the shore butteries. The general impression is however, that Admiral Corvers will sail for Santiago or Cienfuegos, er make a bold strike for Havana. It will be the design of Sampson and Schley to keep him away from that pert. With the modern fortifications defending the approach to Havana to cope with, in addition to the powerful armored cruisers under Admiral Cervera's command, the enemy would have a fremendons admintage. Another thing in favor of the Spaniards in an engagement at Havana would be the use of the torpedo boat destroyers which accompanied the larger ships much-feared quaffties, can operate to better advantage in amoother water than they can in a seaway, where their light draught and smallness interferes with the full development of their

speed and striking ability. There is practically no probability of an enagement between the opp to strike the enemy, instead of waiting for him. Curação is approximately the same distance from Havana as San Juan is. The Windward Passage, where Admiral Sampson will very likely wait, is about half way from Curagao to Havana. Admiral Sampson has made excollent progress from San Juan, and will probably reach the northern end of the passage to-morrow. The Spanish ships have not yet started. Jamaica lies on their course to Cuba, and they will be likely to seek news of Admired Sampson at Kingston, wher Louis Dent, formerly Secretary to James G. Blaine, is the United States Consul. Mr. Den has shown himself to be very active and alert is securing valuable news for this Governmen and would send a cable message to the State Department as soon as the enemy was sighted There is no danger of any delay in the transmission of such a message from Engalon, unless the reported intestion of the British authorities to prevent information about the movements of the hostile fleets from being sent from British ports is carried out. An impurial application of such a rule, however, would work quite as much to the disadvantage of the enemy, probably more so. But Mr. Dent knows his humases too well to allow this Gavernment to be kept in ignorance of the location of the Spanish squadran. If he is satisfied that a message to Washington about the enemy will not be transmitted over the calls from Kingston, he will unquestionably chafter a fast steamer to take the howe to seme Haytian cable station. There is no danger of any delay in the trans-

tation.

The fiving squadron will be off the Cuban The flying squadron will be off the Cuban coast to-morrow night or the next morning, if everything goes well. Commodore Scaley has by this time been communicated with and knows that the Spanish fleet is at Curação. With this force to gaard the northern senat of Guba, Admiral Sampeon can go through the Windward Passage to await the enemy off the southern caust of Guba, thus preventing the Hpanish fleet from reaching Havana, Santiago, or Clenfuegos without having to fight an American aquadron. If San Juan is the Spanish aquadron's destination, the naval administration will be quite as well satisfied.

Naval officers put no faith in the theory that the squadron at Curagae is after the Oregon and Naval officers but no faith in the theory that the squadron at Curagao is after the Oregon and her consorts.

SPAIN'S CABINET STILL LIFES. belief in Madrid That the Binistess Will Per

Special Cable Despatch to THE BUR. MADRID. May 15.—A prolonged meeting of the Cabinet was held to-day. Contrary to exctations, Prime Minister Sagasta made no statement after the meeting. Regarding the talked-of changes in the Cabinet, the belief prevails that the Ministers will

pone the Crists.

BLANCO CAN TALK TO MADRID. Havana Not Yet Cut Off from Telegraphic In terceurse with the World.

postpone the crists.

Havana is still in telegraphic communication with the world. The cable companies report that the line is open by way of Santiago de Juba.

The Western Union Telegraph Company is receiving despatches for Barbadoes, Grenada Trinidad and British Gulana; subject to delay saused by the interruption of the cable between St. Lucia and St. Vincent, in the West Indies, Despatches are taken by bout from St. Lucia to St. Vincent. The delay is several hours, or the sailing time between the two islands. The United States and Hayti Cabie Company's

cables to Hayti, San Domingo, Santiago de Cub and Caracas were all in working order yester day.

Absolute sale as public auction of the Johnston few slift So. stock, daily. 17 Union square.—Adv.

SPANISH PLEET COALING.

Filling the Bunkers and Two Supply Boat with All the Fuel They Can Carry.

Special Cable Desputches to THE SUN. WILLEMSSAD, Curseao, May 15,-Two of the ruisers of the Spanish squadron are still here Two more large croisers, two smaller ones and wo supply ships are reported to be at a render rous near this island taking on full supplies of coal for all the warships and filling up the two supply boats. It is believed that the American Consul has reported to Washington that this extraordinary supply of coal is being obtained and has lodged a protest with the local Govern-

Madrib, May 15,-The Ministers refuse to give any information concerning the whereabouts of the squadron commanded by Admiral Cervera (the Cape Verde squadron), but it is known that further instructions have been sent to the Admiral.

LONDON, May 15 .- A Madrid despatch to the Daily News says that the Spanish Cape Verde fleet reached Martinique Thursday at 9 o'clock and had to leave Friday at the same hour without cleaning their hulls. The Vizcaya and two vessels of the Spanish Transatlantic line awaited their arrival and the warships immediately coaled from the latter vessels.

The Minister of Marine has given Admiral Cervera a free hand. It is believed that the Spanish Admiral is taking advantage of the speed of his vessels to avoid Admiral Sampson's squadron.

Curação and some of the adjacent islands are Dutch possessions. The supply of coal allowed in a negtral port to the warship of a belligerent is supposed to be merely enough to take her to the nearest port of her country, which in this case would be Ponce, Porto Rico. If the fleet is loading two supply ships with cosl, it will have enough to take it half way around the world.

The two smaller warships referred to are, no doubt, the Pluton and Furor, torpedo-boat destroyers. The cruisers are the Vizcaya, Almirante Oquendo, Infanta Maria Teresa, and Cristobal Colen. It has previously been reported that two

teamships, said to be of the Compania Tras-

atlantics, had accompanied the squadron from the Cape Verde Islands.

GOOD-BY TO MARTINIQUE. All the Spanish Vessels Have Gone Except Two at Port de France

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUR St. Pierne, Martinique, May 15.-The last of he Spanish squadron, which has been hovering off this coast, disappeared late yesterday aftercon, and though a close lookout was kept today, nothing was seen of any of the vessels.

The Spanish towpedo boat Terror is still lying at Fort de France. Nobody is allowed to board er. It is reported that the delay in her leaving is due to the fact that her boffers are disabled. The Spanish ambulance ship Alicante, which ecompanied the squadron to this island, is ying in the inner harbor at Fort de France.

The United States auxiliary cruiser Harvard s still at this port. Mr. Darte, the United States Consul here nade a vigorous protest to the Governor against the aid that was being rendered the Spaniards by some persons here. These persons for several nights displayed signal lights on the hills in the neighborhood of St. Pierre with the evident purpose of conveying information to the Spanish warships off shore.

Mr. Darte informed the Governor that this aiding of the Spaniards was an act unfriendly o the United States and was so regarded by the American Government, which had been apprised of the circumstance.

The Governor viewed the matter in the same light and assured Mr. Darte that means would Immediately taken to prevent any further aignalling. On Friday night none of the signal lights was

seen, but to-night one light was seen flashing off Carbet Point. It is the general impression here that the Spanish fleet is still somewhere off the island at

a considerable distance, and that it is the inten-

tion to mobilist the vessels.

THE PORTER AT CAPE HATTIEN. Admiral Sampson's Despatch Beat Joins the

Provision Ship. Special Cab's Desputch to THE SUN. CAPE HATTIEN, Hayti, May 15 .- The torpede boat Porter, attached to Admiral Sampson's squadron, arrived hereat 8 o'clock this evening from Porto Plata, where she had filed despatches. The refrigerating boat Supply is still here with fresh provisions for the squadron.

LONDON TIMES ON THE SITUATION It Thinks Our Offensive Measures Thus Fa Have Not Been Great in Results.

Special Cable Despatch to THE BUN. LONDON, May 16,-The Times this morn ng eays: "The indecisive nature of the United States's offensive measures against Cubs and Porto Rico and the moral effect exercised by the sudden appearmee of the Spanish fleet have restored the confidence of the Spanish people and encouraged them to continue the struggle. We do not believe that Spain will gain anything by protracting her resistance, which must be over borns by the superior power of the United States, but we are bound to respect the national spirit which contends more for the maintenance

of honor than the hope of victory. "We do not doubt that the people of the United States will be able to wrench Cuba from the grasp of Spain when they have established their naval ascendancy in West Indian waters, but they will have to do the work mainly them selves. The Cuban rebels will give them little belp, though it is possible they may be trouble some enough afterward.

"What is called the bombardment of Manils has led to ne satisfactory results whatever, The shelling of Spanish forts in Cuba and Porto Rico has not brought nearer by an hour the surrender of these islands. "The insurgents have been unwilling or unable to afford any energetic aid to the attacking

forces. Even small bodies of disciplined Span-

ish troops have sufficed to repel invasion when the invaders had no organized military forces at their command. "This is evidently admitted at Manila, where aggressive operations have been practically

aggressive operations have been practically suspended until the 15,000 traops now being modilized at Sas Francisco can be transported to the Philippines.

"In time, of course, the United States will be able to bring out their inniense, almost inexhaustime resources of military and naval strength, but for the moment nothing declaive can be looked for so long as Admiral Cervera's fleet is a being and while the American Army is in process of manufacture.

"Ohe fact is abundantly established, which must work for peace. The idea of any European intervention to coerce the United States to abandon their demands upon Spain was always acouted in this country and is now given up by almost all intelligent persons on this side of the Atlantic."

Lieut. -Col. Moosevelt in Camp. SAN ANTONIO, Tex., May 15,-Theodore Roos vels. Lieutenant-Colonel of the regiment of

Atlantic.

rough riders, arrived to-day, and is now in camp with his regiment. He thinks that the regiment will move in a few days.

WITH SCHLEY'S SQUADRON.

THE COMMODORE STOPS OF CHARLESTON AND SAILS ON.

He Gets Despatches from Navy Department and Misses Some-Bemarkable Sailing Through n Thick Pog-Intervals Kept by Whintles -Minneapolis and St. Paul Not with the

Pleet - The Cellier Sterling Left Hebinds

ON BOARD U. S. S. TEYAS, OFF CHARGESTON Ban, May 15.—Commodore Schley's squadron, consisting of the Brooklyn, Massachusetta, Tevas and Scorpion, arrived off the bar at 4 o'clock this afternoon. The collier Sterling, which started from Hampton Roads with the squadron, was lost to view from the other ships at 9 o'clock on Friday evening. The squadron was signalled from the flagship, soon after leaving the capen, to rendezvous at Charleston in case of separa tion, and it is expected that the Sterling will turn up here in time.

Bright skies and summer seas attended the run from Hampton Roads. The only interruption was a night of fog, and this merely served to give the officers of the fleet an opportunity to show their seamanship. At exactly half past ? o'clock on Friday evening the squadron slowed down and stopped with the Cape Henry lighthouses showing abeam of the Texas. The men in the forecastle seemed to be on the Atlantic Ocean and the officers aft still in Hampton Roads. After dropping pilots and waiting a little for dusk to conceal the course taken, open column was formed and the Brooklyn led the squadron straight out to sea. Four hundred yards was prescribed as the distance between ships and nine knots set as the pace. It was literally in battle array that the squadron ploughed steadily through the gathering gloom. Battle ports were put up and battle hatches on, every gun was loaded ready for action, and beside each one lay a fresh supply of ammunition. Only a taffrail light was put out, which was visible from other ships. friend or enemy, only dead astern or very near that position.

Great was the joy abroad when the flagship signalled that in case of separation the rendes-yous would be Charleston, thus showing that the squadron was brought south presumably for Havana and not for a holiday cruise along the north Atlantic coast. This was verified when at 8:30 o'clock on Friday the Brooklyn swung to the southward and the course was laid south by east. The collier larged behind painfully, and half an hour later the lookout on the Texas, which brought up the rear of the column, announced that he could no longer see the Sterling. From that time the collier was a minus quantity.

The squadron ran into a fog bank at 10 o'clock, which increased in density until a ship could not be made out fifty feet away. As no running lights were used this made the situation a ticklish one. The required speed was kept up, however, the ships maintaining their relative positions by whistle signals, the flagship leading every few minutes with her code letter and the others answering in turn with theirs. Not until 8 o'clock the next morning was one ship visible from the other. Then the fog auddenly lifted, disclosing the vessels of the squadron in precisely the same relative positions they had occupied ten hours before. In seemed almost as if they had been anchored all night, instead of having steamed nearly 100 miles in a fog so thick that the bridge could not be seen from the quarter deck.

Saturday morning was clear and warm, and the Atlantic was almost as tranquil as a mountain lake. At 10 o'clock a steamer's amoke was seen to the westward. The Brooklyn signalled the Scorpion to go after it, and everybody gathered on deck to see "the chase," Like a top the fleet little auxiliary swung about, and in an instant was racing after the stranger in a way that made the jackies on the battleships rub their eyes. Notwithstanding her armor and the heavy guns on her deck, the Scorpion showed that she was still the craft that used to race the Sandy Hook boats up from Long Branch and show her heels to the Mary Powell on the Hudson. She overhauled the stranger in a few minutes, found that she was the British tramp Elfie, and raced back to the squadron, which had kept up the even tenor of its nine knots.

course of the day. They showed great alacrity in holsting "Old Glory" when they saw the war vessels. All of Saturday, Saturday night, and, Sunday the squadron steamed steadily through smooth seas with nothing to break the monotony. A pleasanter passage around Hatteras, the old sailors said, was never known. What Commodore Schley intended to do when the squadron reached Charleston Bar, or what his orders were, was not known.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 15, - Commo lors Schley, with his flying squadron, arrived off Charleston Bar at 5:30 o'clock this afternoon. The United States lighthouse tender Wistaria. which was sent out from this port with Washington despatches for the fleet, was signalled and Capt, Arnold of the Signal Service Corps was sent on board the Brooklyn to deliver the orders to Commodore Schley. Only a brief stop was made, and by 6 o'clock the squadron was again steaming south. Its destination could not be learned. Orders which came here to-day from the Navy Department for the fleet could not be delivered, as the Wistaria was returning from its mission when the special messenger

was making a hurried trip to the bar. Yesterday orders in cipher reached Charleston for Commodore Schley, and the Wistaria remained off the bar all night and to-day waiting for his arrival. If the supplementary orders to day were of an imperative nature, the situation may be changed materially, owing to the fact that they could not be delivered. The flagship Brooklyn, the battleships Texas and Massachusetts, and the gunboat Scorpion were the only ships sighted to-day. The other ships in the squadron are expected to follow later and will overtake Commodore Schley before he reaches the scene of action. The ships as they went were bunched. The Brooklyn was rolling along ahead and was making 12 knots. The Massachusetts followed, and the Scorpion moved in the wake of the Texas. All of the ships were stripped for action, and from the Wistaria's lecks it could be seen that the squadron was

keeping a close watch for any moving fleet. Capt. Arnold had only a hurried talk with Commodore Schley. The despatches were delivered and others in cipher brought ashore for transmission to Washington. A sack of mail was brought in. The Commodore reported all hands well, and said that his squadron had an uneventful run down from Hampton Roads. He declined to say where the squadron was

going. Capt. Arnold was asked to rush the flagship's despatches to Washington. When the conferonce was finished he took a small boat to the Wistaria, With a roar from the jackies the Brooklyn said good-by, and with a burst of speed hastened to take the lead from her sister ships. The course was shaped just a little sea ward. There is no intimation where the squadron will go, but it is thought that it will touch at some point further south to receive other

COAST PATROL HEARD FROM Columbia Inspected the Orinoco-Prairie Triss Her Guns Off Fire Island.

orders.

The steamship Orinoco, which arrived yesterday from Bermuda, was hatted on Saturday a on, about 240 miles southeast of this port by the United States cruiser Columbia, which recented eastward after steaming close by the Oringen and finding out her name waitty

The British steamship Jersey City of the Bela-tel City line, in yester by from Belated, passed the converted craiser Prairie on Saturday after soon at gus practice off Fire Island.